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SIX4THREE, LLC, a Delaware
limited liability company

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SIX4THREE, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

FACEBOOK, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
JUDGMENT AND INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Plaintiff six4three, LLC (“643” or “Plaintiff”) brings this action for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief against Defendant Facebook, Inc. (“Facebook” or “Defendant”).

NATURE OF ACTION AND RELIEF SOUGHT

1. This is a civil action for declaratory and injunctive relief to vindicate the rights of 643 in connection with a gripe site maintained at FacebooksAppEconomy.com (the “Site”). FacebooksAppEconomy.com serves as an information resource for software developers, and in particular small businesses, (“Developers”) that have been impacted by Facebook's unfair and deceptive practices. Small businesses that have been impacted can use the website to sign up for updates that follow the course of ongoing litigation and learn how they may protect their rights.

The Site also serves as a forum for increased public awareness of the harm caused by a lack of regulation in application economies. This is an issue of great importance to the public, the legal system and the global economy. Today, some of the largest economies in the world have their rules made and monitored by companies who also get to play in the game. This aligns incentives naturally toward anti-competitive behavior that detrimentally impacts both small businesses and consumers.

Facebook's application economy in particular has experienced a series of anti-competitive transfers of wealth. The Site focuses on a major one that impacted thousands of businesses, people and families: the closing of the Open Graph announced on April 30, 2014 in which Facebook gave itself a monopoly on building applications spanning numerous industries after promising for years that Developers could build the same applications and compete on neutral terms.

1 The Site offers a proposal for regulating Facebook's \$227 billion economy in order to
2 prevent events like this from happening again. The Site's proposal seeks to establish a basic set
3 of rights and obligations for everyone participating in Facebook's application economy with the
4 goal of minimizing perverse incentives towards anti-competitive behavior, which harms the
5 public interest and threatens the long-term viability of the economy itself. In doing so, the Site
6 seeks to engage the public and legal community not only to support the proposal but also to
7 participate in its evolution.
8

9 2. 643 is an image recognition software startup that built an application integrated
10 with Facebook's operating system, known as Facebook Platform. Like many Developers, 643
11 invested substantial sums of time, money and resources in building an application on Facebook
12 Platform. In doing so, 643 reasonably relied upon years of explicit promises from Facebook
13 regarding its commitment to neutrality, fairness and competition on Facebook Platform. On April
14 30, 2014, Facebook broke the promises it had made to Developers for many years and closed off
15 their access to many types of applications that they had already made substantial investments in
16 building and maintaining. Many companies were affected by this "bait and switch" tactic, and as
17 noted by *The Wall Street Journal*, a substantial number of these companies were forced to shut
18 down.¹
19

20 3. In April 2015, 643 filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County
21 of San Mateo ("Ongoing Litigation"). In June 2016, the Court denied Facebook's demurrer as to
22 four causes of action promulgated by 643, including a cause of action under California's Unfair
23 Competition Law (UCL) and scheduled the matter for trial in Spring 2017. In a court-mandated
24 mediation on 8 November 2016, 643 proposed that Facebook implement a series of policy
25

26 ¹ See: "Facebook's Restrictions on User Data Cast a Long Shadow," *The Wall Street Journal*, at
27 <http://www.wsj.com/articles/facebooks-restrictions-on-user-data-cast-a-long-shadow-1442881332>

1 changes as part of a settlement proposal to promote fairness and competition in Facebook's
2 application economy. Facebook refused to discuss these measures with 643. In an effort to raise
3 awareness of this important issue of anti-competitive behavior in application ecosystems, 643
4 notified Facebook of the Site, including its intention to engage the developer community around
5 this issue to garner support for its proposal.

6 4. On 11 November 2016, Facebook sent a Notice of Facebook Trademark
7 Infringement to 643, attached hereto as Exhibit A. In its Notice, Facebook claims that 643's
8 registration and use of the Site violates the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1051 *et seq.*) and infringes
9 and dilutes the famous Facebook trademark. The Notice requests that 643 remove the Site and let
10 its domain registration lapse or Facebook "will have no choice but to pursue all available
11 remedies against [643]". See Exhibit A.

12 5. 643 therefore brings this declaratory relief action to clarify the rights of the
13 parties, and to refute the baseless assertions of trademark infringement and trademark dilution
14 finally and definitively. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment holding that the Site does not
15 infringe any trademarks held by Defendant and is protected by the Fair Use Doctrine,
16 California's Anti-SLAPP Law (Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 425.16), and the First Amendment of the
17 United States Constitution. 643 also seeks an injunction enjoining Defendant from any efforts to
18 enforce any trademark in the Facebook trademark against 643 and the Site, including through the
19 use of DMCA takedown notices, WIPO arbitration, or otherwise.

20 **THE PARTIES**

21 6. Plaintiff 643 is a Delaware limited liability company with a principal place of
22 business at 535 Mission Street, 14th Floor, San Francisco, California.

1 promised Developers like 643 access to Facebook user photos so long as the user and their
2 friends permitted Developers' applications to access them. On April 30, 2014, Facebook
3 removed Developer access to Facebook user photos. As a result, Facebook became the only
4 company that could intelligently search and sort Facebook user photos. 643 was forced to shut
5 down its initial application and lost its investment of time, capital and labor in building its initial
6 application. Many other small businesses were similarly impacted by Facebook's decision to
7 monopolize this market.

8
9 12. To raise awareness of this issue of important public interest regarding the lack of
10 regulation in one of the largest economies in the world, 643 created the Site. The Site is
11 evidently a gripe site and is entirely non-commercial in nature. The domain of the Site,
12 FacebooksAppEconomy.com, clearly does not communicate any intent to sell any good or
13 service.

14 13. The main navigation of the Site includes a "thumbs-down" image and the words
15 "Our Demands" and "Join Litigation". The primary content above the fold on the site is a call to
16 action to Facebook Developers to join an effort to increase awareness among lawmakers and
17 regulators, like the Federal Trade Commission, of the importance of this issue to small
18 businesses and consumers. Users of the Site can send a letter to the Federal Trade Commission
19 (FTC) and California Attorney General. Further, users can watch a documentary video
20 recounting the history of Facebook Platform, including Facebook's "bait and switch" behavior
21 that has harmed thousands of businesses, people and families.

22
23 14. The Site does not offer any good or service for sale, has no ability to take
24 payment information, and does not include or display any advertisements. 643 has no intention
25 of selling the domain or the Site. 643 is not profiting and will not profit from the Site as it has no
26
27

1 commercial purpose whatsoever and this lack of commercial purpose is evident prior to even
 2 entering the Site. As such, it is hard to imagine how the Site could result in consumer confusion
 3 or dilute the Facebook's trademark.

4 15. Rather, the Site addresses a matter of great public interest. It is estimated that
 5 Facebook's application ecosystem produced \$227 billion of economic activity and supported 4.5
 6 million jobs in 2014 alone.² This application ecosystem currently operates in the absence of
 7 regulation. Facebook sets the rules of the game and is also one of its largest players. Facebook
 8 has taken advantage of this fact to effectuate large transfers of wealth from small businesses and
 9 consumers to itself by engaging in a series of "bait and switch" tactics that violate Section 5 of
 10 the Federal Trade Commission Act (FTCA) and California's Unfair Competition Law (UCL).
 11 Application ecosystems, or App Economies, are new and innovative industries critical to the
 12 global economy as a whole.

14 16. The rule of law has yet to catch up to these innovative economies, but many in the
 15 legal community have begun to take notice of the immense harm caused by a failure to regulate.
 16 As recently as 19 October 2016, Representative Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, the Ranking Member
 17 of the Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, called on the FTC to
 18 investigate anti-competitive behavior in App Economies. Johnson wrote: "It is critical that we
 19 promote and defend competition, even in markets that are highly innovative, to ensure that small
 20 entrants aren't squeezed out through needlessly restrictive conditions and policies.... I strongly
 21 encourage the FTC to give this issue the close attention that it deserves."³ The Site serves a
 22 critical function in exposing how App Economies are manipulated in the absence of regulation.
 23
 24

25 ² See: "New Deloitte Report Looks at Facebook's Impact on Global Economy, Jobs," 20 January 2015, at
 26 <http://newsroom.fb.com/news/2015/01/new-deloitte-report-looks-at-facebooks-impact-on-global-economy-jobs/>.

27 ³ See: "Johnson Leads Bipartisan Call for Investigation of Anticompetitive Practices in the App Marketplace," 19
 28 October 2016, at <https://hankjohnson.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/johnson-leads-bipartisan-call-investigation-anticompetitive-practices>.

1 In doing so, the Site also identifies what we can do as a public and legal community to promote
 2 fairness and competition in these economies in order to ensure their long-term stability and
 3 protect businesses and consumers.

4 17. Upon information and belief, Facebook sent its Notice of Trademark Infringement
 5 to 643 with full knowledge of the intended purpose of the Site, a purpose that is evidently both
 6 non-commercial in nature and of great importance to the business and legal communities.
 7 Facebook knew of this intended purpose because 643 communicated it to Facebook in advance
 8 of and during a court-mandated mediation on 8 November 2016. As such, Facebook's Notice
 9 was designed to create a "chilling effect" intended to suppress 643's free speech and activities in
 10 furtherance of a matter of great importance to the public. The First Amendment to the
 11 Constitution of the United States and California's Anti-SLAPP law (Cal. Civ. Proc. Code §
 12 425.16) prohibit conduct intended to create this kind of "chilling effect" around issues of great
 13 public importance, particularly when the activities are in connection with a judicial proceeding
 14 and an overt campaign to raise awareness among lawmakers and regulators of a great injury to
 15 small software businesses founded and operating in the United States. In an effort to prevent 643
 16 from raising awareness of this issue, Facebook has lashed out and accused 643 of trademark
 17 infringement and dilution. There exists a justiciable controversy regarding 643's right to make a
 18 fair use of the Facebook trademark free of any allegations by Defendant that such conduct
 19 constitutes an infringement of any trademark owned by Defendant.
 20
 21

22 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 23 **(Declaratory Judgment – Non-Infringement of Trademark)**

24 18. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates each and every foregoing paragraph as
 25 though fully set forth herein.
 26
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1 19. An actual justiciable controversy exists as to whether the Site infringes any
2 trademark owned by the Defendant.

3 20. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its use of the Facebook
4 trademark is protected by the Fair Use Doctrine, California's Anti-SLAPP Law and the First
5 Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

6 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **(Declaratory Judgment – Non-Dilution of Trademark)**

8 21. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates each and every foregoing paragraph as
9 though fully set forth herein.

10 22. An actual justiciable controversy exists as to whether the Site dilutes any
11 trademark owned by the Defendant.

12 23. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its use of the Facebook
13 trademark is protected by the Fair Use Doctrine, California's Anti-SLAPP Law and the First
14 Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

15 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
16 **(Declaratory Judgment – Fair Use)**

17 24. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates each and every foregoing paragraph as
18 though fully set forth herein.

19 25. An actual justiciable controversy exists as to whether Plaintiff's use of any
20 materials to which Defendant holds trademark or copyright is protected by the Fair Use Doctrine.

21 26. Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment that its use of the Facebook
22 trademark is protected by the Fair Use Doctrine, California's Anti-SLAPP Law and the First
23 Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

24 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**
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WHEREFORE Plaintiff seeks judgment awarding it the following relief:

- a) An order declaring that Plaintiff does not infringe or dilute any valid trademark owned by Defendant;
- b) An order declaring that any alleged use by Plaintiff of any materials to which Defendant holds trademark or copyright is privileged under, and protected by, the Fair Use Doctrine;
- c) An order enjoining Defendant from asserting any alleged trademarks or copyrights against Plaintiff in connection with the Site and Site-related activities;
- d) An order awarding attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses incurred in connection with this action to Plaintiff;
- e) An order awarding such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury as to all issues so triable.

DATED: November 21, 2016

CRITERION LAW

BIRNBAUM & GODKIN

By: 

Basil P. Fthenakis, Esq.
David S. Godkin
James E. Kruzer
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Six4Three, LLC

Exhibit A

FWD: facebooksappeconomy.com - Notice of Facebook Trademark Infringement [facebooksappeconomy.com@domainsbyproxy.com] (FROM: enforcement@mm-facebook.com)

To Whom It May Concern,

We are writing concerning your registration and use of the domain name facebooksappeconomy.com, which contains the famous Facebook trademark.

As you undoubtedly know, Facebook is the leading online social network service. Facebook adopted the name and trademark Facebook in February 2004 and, since that time, Facebook has actively used the Facebook name and trademark in connection with its online social network service, including maintaining the web site www.Facebook.com. The term Facebook is one of the most famous trademarks on the Internet. Facebook owns exclusive trademark rights to the Facebook name as a result of numerous trademark registrations in the United States and internationally, as well as related common law rights. Accordingly, Facebook enjoys broad trademark rights in its name.

Facebook has made a substantial investment in developing and providing its services. As a result of Facebook's pioneering efforts and devoting substantial effort and resources to providing only high quality services, the Facebook name and trademarks are widely known among the consuming public worldwide, and the name and trademarks embody substantial and valuable goodwill.

Accordingly, we were concerned when we learned of your registration and use of facebooksappeconomy.com. As we hope you can appreciate, protection of its trademarks is very important to Facebook. Your registration and use of facebooksappeconomy.com violates the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.) because it infringes and dilutes the famous Facebook trademark.

Infringement occurs when a third party's use of a company's trademark (or a confusingly similar variation thereof) is likely to confuse consumers as to the affiliation, sponsorship or endorsement of the third party's services. Trademark dilution occurs when a third party's use of a variation of a company's trademark is likely to lessen the distinctiveness of the company's famous trademark.

We have filed several proceedings before the United Nation's World Intellectual Property Organization's arbitration panel. Facebook has prevailed in each case and the domain names at issue were all ordered to be transferred to Facebook. Facebook is concerned that your unauthorized use of the Facebook name may cause confusion as to whether you or your company's activities are authorized, endorsed or sponsored by Facebook when, in fact, they are not.

We understand that you may have registered facebooksappeconomy.com without full knowledge of the law in this area. However, Facebook is concerned about your use of the Facebook trademark in your domain name. As you may know, the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act provides for serious penalties (up to \$100,000 per domain name) against persons who, without authorization, use, sell, or offer for sale a domain name that infringes another's trademark.

While Facebook respects your right of expression and your desire to conduct business on the Internet, Facebook must enforce its own rights in order to protect its valuable and famous trademark. For these reasons, and to avoid consumer confusion, Facebook must insist that you immediately stop using facebooksappeconomy.com and disable any site available at that address. You should not sell, offer to sell, or transfer the domain name to a third party and should let the domain registration expire.

Please confirm in writing that you will agree to resolve this matter as requested. If we do not receive confirmation from you that you will comply with our request, we will have no choice but to pursue all available remedies against you.

Sincerely,

Ethel